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A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

(Continued.)

Chapter VI.

ON FAMILY DUTIES.

At your entrance into the marriage state, gentle lady, you commenced a character which involves on you new duties and new responsibilities.—Your husband, as the master and mainspring of his family, ought certainly to lead the devotions of it. But should he be so unwise, so unfortunate, so lost to his own happiness, as to treat lightly *the things which belong to his everlasting peace*, the task, gentle lady, devolves on you—Influenced then by that awful verse in Jeremiah where the prophet invokes the Almighty to pour out his fury upon the families that call not on his name, (Jer. x. 25,) let the Bible, be every morning laid on the table after breakfast,* and let a chapter be read with attention; and then by a short but fervent prayer call down blessings on your head. And by no means exclude your servants from the hallowed privilege. Independent of duty, you wish for honesty and fidelity from them, and how can you reasonably expect these while you neglect to lead them to the source which produces such good conduct.

"When once a woman is married, when once she has enlisted among the matrons of the land; let not her fancy dream of perpetual admiration; let her not be sketching out endless mazes of pleasure. The mistress of a family has ceased to be a *girl*. She can no longer be frivolous or childish with impunity.—The *angel* of courtship has sunk into a *woman*; and that woman will be valued principally as her fondness lies in retirement, and her pleasures in the nursery of her children. And, woe to the mother who is obliged to abandon her children during the greater part of the day to hirelings—no, not obliged; for there is no duty so imperious, no social convenience or fashionable custom so commanding as to oblige her to such shameful neglect: *for maternal care, let her remember, supersedes all other duties.*"

In the matrimonial character which you have now assumed, gentle lady, no longer let your fancy wander to scenes of pleasure or dissipation. Let *home* be now your *empire*, your *world!* Let *home* be now the sole scene of your wishes, your thoughts, your plans, your exertions. Let *home* be now the stage on which, in the varied character of wife, of mother, and of mistress, you strive to act and shine with splendor. In its sober, quiet scenes, let your heart cast its anchor, let your feelings and pursuits all be centered. And beyond the spreading oaks that shadow and shelter your dwelling, gentle lady, let not your fancy wander. Leave to your husband to distinguish himself by his valor or his talents. Do you seek for fame at *home;* and let the applause of your God, of your husband, of your children, and your servants, weave for your brow a never fading chaplet.

An ingenious writer says, "If a painter wishes to draw the very finest object in the world, it would be the picture of a wife, with eyes expressing the serenity of her mind, and a countenance beaming with benevolence; one hand lulling to rest on her bosom a lovely infant, the other employed in presenting a moral page to a second sweet baby, who stands at her knee, listening to the words of truth and wisdom from its incomparable mother."

I am a peculiar friend to cheerfulness. Not that kind of cheerfulness which the wise man calls *the mirth of fools*,—always laughing and talking, exhausting itself in jests and puns, and then sinking into silence and gloom when the object that inspired it has disappeared. No—no! The cheerfulness I would recommend must belong to the heart, and be connected with the temper, and even with the principles. Addison says, "I cannot but look on a cheerful state of mind as a constant, habitual gratitude to the great author of nature. An inward cheerfulness is an implicit praise and thanksgiving to Providence under all its dispensations: it is a kind of acquiescence in the state wherein we are placed, and a secret approval of the divine will in his conduct towards us." I think there is something very lovely in seeing a woman overcome those little domestic disquiets which every mistress of a family has to contend with; sitting down to her breakfast table in the morning with a cheerful, smiling countenance, and endeavoring to promote innocent and pleasant conversation among her little circle. But vain will be her amiable efforts at cheerfulness, if she be not assisted by her husband and other members around; & truly it is an unpleasant sight to see a family when collected together, instead of enlivening the quiet scene with a little good-humored chat, sitting like so many statues, as if each was unworthy the attention of the other. And then, when a stranger comes in, O dear, such smiles, and animation, and loquacity! "Let my lot be to please at home," says the poet; and truly I cannot help feeling a contemptible opinion of those persons, young or old, male or female, who lavish their good humor and pleasantry in company, and hoard up sullenness and silence for the sincere and loving group which compose their fireside. They do not behold home with the same eyes as did the writer of the following lines:—

"'Home's the resort of love, of joy, of peace; [grace:
So says the bard, and so say truth and
Home is the scene where truth and candor move,
The only scene of *true* and genuine *love*.
'To balls and routes for fame let others roam, [home,'
Be mine the happier lot to please at
Clear then the stage: no scenery we require [fire;
Save the snug circle round the parlour
And enter, marshal'd in procession fair,
Each happier influence that governs there! [to bliss,
First, Love by friendship mellowed in
Lights the warm glow, and sanctifies the kiss; [seat,
When, fondly welcom'd to the accustom'd
In sweet complacence wife and husband meet; [share,
Look mutual pleasure, mutual purpose
Repose from labors to unite in ease!
Ambition! does Ambition there reside?
Yes: when the boy, in manly mood astride,
With ruby lip and eyes of sweetest blue,
And flaxen locks, and cheeks of rosy hue,
(Of headstrong prowess innocently vain,)
Canters:—the jockey of his father's cane;
While Emulation in the daughter's heart
Bears a more mild, though not less powerful part;
With zeal to shine her little bosom warms,
And in the romp the future housewife forms: [meek,
Think how joy animates, intense though
The fading rose on their grandame's cheek,
When proud the frolic children to survey,
She feels and owns an interest in their play;
Tells at each call the story ten times told,
And forwards every wish their whims unfold."

"To be agreeable and even entertaining in our family circle," says a celebrated writer, "is not only a positive duty but an absolute morality."

I cannot help quoting the following passage from Mrs. H. Moore, as an admirable illustration of true sweetness of temper, patience, and self-denial—qualities so essential in a wife and mistress of a family. "Remember, that life is not entirely made up of great evils, or heavy trials, but that the perpetual recurrence of petty evils and small trials is the ordinary and appointed exercise of Christian graces. To bear with the feelings of those about us, with their infirmities, their bad judgments, their ill-breeding, their perverse tempers—to endure neglect where we feel we have deserved attention, and ingratitude where we expected thanks—to bear with the company of disagreeable people, whom Providence has placed in our way, and whom he has perhaps provided on purpose for the trial of our virtue—these are the best exercise; and the better because not chosen by ourselves. To bear with vexations in business, with disappointments in our expectations, with interruptions in our retirement, with folly, intrusion, disturbance, in short, with whatever opposes our will and contradicts our humour—this habitual acquiescence appears to be the very essence of self-denial. These constant, inevitable but inferior evils properly improved, furnish a good moral discipline, and might well, in the days of ignorance, have superseded pilgrimage and penance." Another remark of the same author is also excellent: "To sustain a fit of sickness may exhibit as true heroism as to lead an army. To bear a deep affliction well, calls for as high exertion of soul as to storm a town; and to meet death with Christian resolution, is an act of courage in which many a woman has triumphed, and many a philosopher, and even some general, have failed." *(To be continued.)*

* When a family disperses after breakfast to their different avocations, it is generally difficult to collect them again. Therefore, to obviate this, let the Bible be brought before the breakfast things are removed, or, at least, before the party stand up from the table.

Latest from Europe.

The ship General Putnam, Capt. M'Manus, arrived at Baltimore the 25th, in the short passage of 28 days from Liverpool. The Editors of the Commercial Chronicle are indebted to the polite attention of a commercial friend for London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th March inclusive.

The London Courier of the 22d says —"the accounts from Windsor this morning respecting the King's health continue to be most favorable—his progress towards convalescence was extremely satisfactory." It was deemed unnecessary to issue any more bulletins on the subject of his health.

According to a paragraph in the last Liverpool paper, commercial affairs were assuming a more favorable aspect.

The accounts from Gottenburg were very alarming. Seven or eight houses had stopped payment—among them Frytz, is said to have failed for 400,000 rix dollars.

A London paper of the 22d ult. announces on what it terms good authority that "regard being had to the very delicate circumstances in which the Kingdom and Royal Family of Portugal are placed by the demise of the Crown, and complex entanglements of Don Pedro, the existing Regency is to be continued for some considerable time and to be supported by the influence of the British and French governments."

The same paper asserts that in order to overawe, if requisite, the Queen's faction, a strong squadron of English men of war has been gradually collecting in the Tagus, where it now remains; and where it cannot fail to inspire the necessary confidence in the Regent and her Ministers, against all opponents.

WELLINGTON'S MISSION TO RUSSIA.

On the 20th ult. dispatches were received at London from Lord Wellington at St. Petersburg. The London Times of the 22d. gives the following account of the objects of the Duke's mission to Russia.

LONDON, March 22.

We have much satisfaction in stating, that the mission of his Grace the Duke of Wellington has commenced under favorable auspices. If our intelligence be not incorrect, the first interview of his Grace with his Imperial Majesty bore the aspect not merely of a gracious feeling towards the Ambassador, but of an unequivocal concurrence in the great objects of his embassy—viz. the preservation of unbroken tranquility throughout Europe.

It is undertood—as we, indeed, announced the fact to be at the period of the Duke's departure from this country—that he was charged with what might be termed credentials, from France and Austria, and Prussia, as well as from G. Britain, all calculated to impress the cabinet of St. Petersburg with the conviction that the above great powers are unanimous in their purpose—

1st. Of protecting the Greeks against the Ottomans.

2d. Of protecting the latter against an attack from Russia.

The Duke of Wellington is said to have received the most prompt assurances of the satisfaction with which the Emperor Nicholas regarded the first of the two objects explained to him, and of his entire acquiescence in the second.

The five most powerful States of Christendom are now, it is added, to unite in a common and peremptory declaration to the Grand Seignor, that Greece shall no longer be occupied or invaded by his armies—that he must give up all pretentions to the sovereignty of that people, and cease in any manner to molest them.

On their part it is affirmed that the Greeks, aware of the negotiation with Russia, and contemplating its successful result, have offered the constitutional throne of their country to each in succession of three foreign princes—the Duke of Sussex, Leopold of Saxe Coburg, and the son of Gustavus the Swede; but that by none of them has the royal prize been accepted. The Greek nation, however, will be left to the choice of its own chief, and of the form of government which best may suit its genius, wants or prejudices.

With respect to Russia, she will feel the necessity of abstaining from any positive acts or even from demonstrations and menaces of aggression upon Turkey. There is little doubt that Nicholas has troubles to contend with at home, which would not be appeased, but might be aggravated, by the incidents and casualties of foreign warfare. A reduction, therefore, of the military malcontent power of Russia may be naturally anticipated by surrounding states. Let, then, the Duke of Wellington come back to England, after happily concluding a negotiation on the success of which has depended the peace of Europe, and the only chance of breathing time for this overburdened and exhausted country, and we shall hail the execution of such a task as among the most glorious of his achievements.

STOCKHOLM, March 10.

The terrible commercial crisis which is now felt in the chief mercantile cities in Europe, has extended its consequences to us. Some Gottenburg houses have stopped payment, but it is hoped that the most of them will be able soon to begin again. Our Exchange has not been much affected by these misfortunes, and the loss of those who had the most connection with Goldschmidt is considerable. But events in England have had an immediate and very injurious effect.

PARIS, March 18.

Our correspondent at Madrid, in a letter of the 9th March, says that an important piece of news, the report of which was spread in that capital, was a general subject of conversation.

The political government of Valencia, it is said, had sent a report to the government, according to which the two brothers Bazin, who landed on the coast of Malaga, and whose death has been announced, desired at the last moment to make disclosures. On this application their execution was suspended, after the departure of the courier who brought the news of it. The result of their disclosures, is, that they have announced the existence of revolutionary forces, at Naples, at Paris, and at London, where plots against monarchical governments are continually formed.

The Duke de P'Infantado has immediately dispatched official notes on the subject to the cabinets of Paris, Naples and London.

LONDON, March 22.

A circumstance was alluded to last night, in the House of Lords, by Lord King, which has for some time, we believe, occupied the thoughts of many well informed men. There is every reason, his Lordship said, to apprehend that our supply of corn will not last till the next harvest; and to add to the evil, in consequence of the operation of the corn Laws, we can have little hopes of a supply from abroad. The countries from which we might have been supplied, had a commerce in grain existed, have for some time ceased to grow more than sufficient for their own wants. This is one of the evils of the Monopoly System, that the Land owners not only tax us for their separate benefit, but they expose us to the risk of famine. If every county in England were interdicted from obtaining food from a neighboring county, the chance is that in many of them there would be a scarcity of food every year, but when the supply can be obtained from the whole of a great country, the chances of famine are of course greatly diminished. By extending the commerce to several kingdoms, the risk of famine is still further diminished. It seems as if nature, by this diversity, had endeavored to produce that intercourse which our country gentlemen have been at such pains to prevent.—[*Morn. Chronicle.*

The following is an account of the Liverpool market.

LIVERPOOL, 23d March—evening.

We noticed in our last, a revival in the demand for produce generally, but regret to say that this demand has now subsided, and that we have again a dull market. Several commercial failures have occurred in different parts of the country, but of small amount, and on the whole confidence seems to be rather gaining ground. Cotton is seriously affected by the dull state of trade in Manchester, and for the last few days we have had a very limited demand at a decline of 1-8 a ¼d per lb.—The first change of wind must bring in a heavy supply, which we apprehend may still further depress the market. Rice, from its scarcity, maintains former prices—Some small sales of N. York Flaxseed have been made at 53s. The large public sale of Virginia Tobacco on the 20th and 21st inst. went very heavily, and at a decline of ¼ a 1½d for leaf, and ½d on stemmed. Our quotations for other articles may be considered as almost nominal.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

[*From the city.*]

The funds were a shade higher on the commencement of business yesterday, than on Monday; but very few transactions took place, and the prices underwent scarcely any variation. Notwithstanding the continuance of the distress out of doors, it does not appear that any large amount of money stock is offered for sale, which therefore continues scarce, and without any difference of price from that at which the bargains for the account are transacted.

It is remarkable how extremely slight the influence of late political events has proved on the value of some of the foreign securities. The death of the King of Portugal has led to no variation in the price of Portuguese stock; nor did the intelligence received yesterday from Buenos Ayres diminish the value of the bonds of that republic, though it appears now to be engaged past all hope of reconciliation in the war with Brazil, with the utmost uncertainty respecting the issue, and with no apparent means of raising money for carrying on so arduous a contest. The explanation is, that the long protracted disasters of the money market had previously sunk their value so low, that few of the holders can reconcile themselves to such a sacrifice as would be made by selling them now, and they are therefore in general held firmly with the determination of waiting the issue. It should, however, be added, that a strong opinion prevails in the political circles that the quarrel between Brazil and Buenos Ayres will be speedily settled by the intervention of England; as it is understood that Lord Ponsonby is to sail forthwith, with full instructions to do all that is possible for the termination of hostilities, which can only be injurious to both belligerents, without any chance of benefit to compensate the inevitable mischiefs of the contest.

PARIS, March 16.

Several journals, the same which on the occasion of the recent events at St. Petersburgh uttered so much false reasoning are now recommencing the same system of error on the death of the King of Portugal.

Nothing, however, can be more plain than all that these journals seek to make obscure.

What we know of the treaty lately concluded between King John VI and the Emperor of Brazil makes no change in the rights of Don Pedro to the throne of Portugal. It merely stipulates that the two kingdoms shall be separated after the death of King John. Now unless there are private stipulations, and a renunciation of Don Pedro in favor of Don Miguel, the Emperor remains at liberty to accept for himself or his son the crown of Portugal in that kingdom.

It seems to us, then, that if there had been a renunciation of Don Pedro in favor of his brother, the regency would have been established in the name of Don Miguel, whereas it is known that immediately after the King's death a frigate sailed for Rio de Janeiro.

The ship La Fayette, which arrived at New York the 22d ult. sailed from New Orleans the 2d and furnishes papers to the 1st inclusive. There were in port at that time 23 ships, 40 brigs, and 18 schooners, all of which were engaged except 3 ships, 8 brigs and 7 schooners, and probably not more than half the crops were yet shipped.

THE GREEK CONFLICT.—By the following correspondence, it seems that the Turks were preparing for another assault upon the fortress of Missolonghi, the bulwark of Greece., In the mean time the friends of the Greek cause in Western Europe—the Greek Committees of Paris and Amsterdam, &c. were taking measures to furnish the heroic and devoted garrison with immediate supplies. For this purpose, M. Eynard of Geneva, who had already contributed 50,000 francs, has subscribed himself 12,000 more, and engaged to raise an equal sum from his friends. The Committee in Paris has voted 60,000 francs, and that of Amsterdam 30,00. The Constitutionel adds:

"But public opinion has declared itself in a still more striking manner. The women who, in France, have always joined in works of devotedness and generosity—the women whose names are at the head of every thing great, noble, and patriotic that has been done in France, have, on this occasion, shown themselves worthy of what they always have been among us. We are informed, that the most distinguished ladies of the capital are forming themselves into societies, to second the zeal which is manifested in all quarters in favor of the Greeks. The Duchesses of Broglie and Dalberg, the Marchioness of Marmier and Praslin, and all the ladies of the capital, the most distinguished by their rank, their wit, their beauty, their wealth, good taste, and virtues, have eagerly accepted the honor of collecting contributions for the unfortunate Greeks."

THE GREEKS AND THE ENGLISH NAVAL FORCE.

From the Greek Chronicle of Missolonghi, of the 16th. (28th) Jan. 1826.

January 15, (27.)—The English corvette which sailed into the gulf of Patras the day before yesterday, returned again to-day and cast anchor opposite Vasiladi. Capt. Abbott, the commander, sent immediately an officer into Vasiladi, who said to the commander of the fortress, that the captain requested the chief military and civil authorities of Missolonghi to repair to Vasiladi, that he might converse with them on affairs of great importance.

In pursuance, therefore, of this invitation, the persons who were selected by common consent went to the appointed place and received Capt. Abbott with unaffected joy, as the negotiator of affairs of great importance. But what a disagreeable impression was made on our Envoys by Capt. Abbott's suddenly presenting them with the following letter:

"In the waters of Missolonghi, from on board his Britannic Majesty's corvette *Rose*, Jan. 27.

"GENTLEMEN--The Captain Pacha has requested me to inform the Greek authorities of Missolonghi, that in the space of eight days from this, all the preparations will be ready to give the assault to that place; but as the Capt. Pacha desires to avoid the effusion of blood, which must be the consequence of the town's being taken by assault, he wishes therefore to know if the garrison of Missolonghi will capitulate, and in that case, on what conditions?

The answer given me by you, I will send to the Captain Pacha; but I think it my duty clearly to inform the Greek authorities of Missolonghi, that I am not authorized to be the guarantee of the conditions which may be entered into, nor will I give my opinion on the expediency of accepting or refusing the above proposition of the Capt. Pacha.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

C. ABBOTT, Commander.

"*To the Greek authorities of Missolonghi.*"

Our Envoys received the above letter with displeasure, immediately returned hither, and sent the following answer to Capt. Abbott:

"Sir—We have the honor to reply to your letter of the 27th inst. in which you lay before us the proposition which you were charged by the Captain Pacha to communicate to us. And this is our answer to that proposition which has for its object the conclusion of a peace between us:

"The Captain Pacha is well aware that the Greeks have suffered unheard of misfortunes, shed streams of blood, and seen towns made deserts; and for all this nothing can compensate, nothing can indemnify them, but liberty and independence. And as for the attack with which he threatens this fortress in eight days' time, we are ready for it, and we trust, with the help of God, that we shall be able to oppose it, as we did that of Redschid Pacha last July.—The Captain Pacha is also aware that we have a government, in compliance with whose decree we are bound to fight and die. To that government let him therefore address himself, and negotiate peace or war.

"We have the honor to subscribe ourselves with respect (for the Provisional Commissioners of the affairs of Western Greece, for all the Military and Civil Chief-,)

D. THEMELIS.

In the absence of the Secretary Général,

"N. PAPADOPOULOS.

"Missolonghi, 15th (27th) January 1826.

"To Captain Abbott,

"Commander of the English corvette Rose."

Farmer's Repository.

ON PLANTING INDIAN CORN.

[*From the Easton Gazette.*]

The first rule which every farmer ought to be governed by, is to study and understand the *nature* of the vegetable he intends to deposit in the earth, and the laws by which it is governed in its progress to maturity: for every species of the vegetable kingdom is governed by certain peculiar and immutable laws, which were attached to each, by our all-wise Creator, from which none can be forced to deviate, without danger of dissolution.

I shall now proceed to give a succinct history of the growth of corn. When planted late in March or early in April, its roots extend to a considerable distance under ground, before it appears above; and hence is derived one of the advantages of early planting. As the blades unfold and progress in height, the roots will not only keep pace with, but actually outstrip the growth of the top, and, as some assert, will under favorable circumstances, grow to the same length of the stock and tassel, when the grain is fully ripe. The seed should never be planted less than *two inches deep*. For whoever takes the pains to examine, will find that every stalk of corn, when it has arrived at the height of four or five inches, always takes fresh root about one inch above the first, which gradually decays and dies. If it is planted only at the depth of one inch, the new roots, in the effort they make to obey the laws of their nature, will not have sufficient depth of earth in which to display themselves, and of course the corn will become pale and sickly. About midsummer it again throws out another set of roots, the same distance above the former; and lastly, those roots which exist above ground and descend into the earth, and appear designed by Providence as a prop to the luxuriant stalk and its appendages. All farmers will admit that this plant requires careful and repeated culture, and that it should be planted at a convenient distance. The plan of drilling, and cultivating the corn with the plough or harrow, only one way, may answer on land where silex or sand predominates, when the soil consists of a deep, black, porous or spongy loam.—But I take it to be an undoubted *axiom*, in agriculture, that corn should be always cultivated with the plough and harrow both ways, on all soils where argil, or clay, predominates. But such is the inveteracy of custom, and the pride of opinion, that some are blind and obstinate, in spite of experience.

The most usual and approved distance is from four and an half to five feet each way. This is perhaps the best in good land, or where manure can be applied. But in our tired and exhausted soils, which cannot be assisted with manure, the above distance one way, and two and an half feet the other, *with only one stalk* in a hill, will prove better. The number of corn hills in an acre will, of course, be the same. Care should also be taken, to have the rows, the narrow distance, sufficiently straight to admit the plough and harrow between them. It would be well for some to make an experiment of the above plan on a small scale, by which they can test its efficacy.

Nothing farther occurs at present on the subject of planting. You may expect shortly, a few remarks on the cultivation of corn. *A Talbot Farmer.*

DISEASE OF PIGS.

Cook or boil all food for pigs when weaned young. Corn meal, as a general food, is best; but even this in its first use, should be mixed with a little chop rye and a small portion of shorts, to correct its fermenting qualities: and *always* season the mess with a due quantity of salt. This article, so seldom thought of for hogs, is as essential to their health as to any other species. Milk is a valuable food, and answers well to mix with meal, but should be heated.

An excellent and cheap food for fattening Hogs.

Take one part of corn meal, and two parts pumpkins; mix and boil together seasoned with salt: let this be their common food until twelve or fifteen days before killing, when feed on coarse dry meal, seasoned. W.

April 10th, 1826.

19th Congress...1st Session.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, April 24.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was read a third time, and passed. The bill making further provisions for the extinguishment of the debt due for public lands, and two private bills, were also passed. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Panama mission was received, and, on motion of Mr. *Noble*, read a second time, and referred. A bill was reported by Mr. *Harrison*, for the erection of an Arsenal at St. Louis. A resolution was submitted by Mr. *Berrien*, relative to the expediency of making further provision for the friends and followers of General William M'Intosh. The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. *Branch's* resolution, and after some conversation, Mr. *Chambers*, of Maryland, spoke against the resolution until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. *Owen*, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to recommit the report of the Committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Laroche, which was published in our Journal a few days ago, to that Committee, with instructions to report the evidence in the case, and to *reverse* the principle which declares that the Government is not responsible for the loss or destruction of the particular character of property to which it refers. The resolution was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed. A few words passed on the subject of the report of the Committee, which sanctions the principle that the Government of the United States can put arms into the hands of slaves for the defence of the country, without becoming responsible for their loss or destruction. It is probable that a warm discussion will take place, whenever this resolution shall again be called up, as there appears to be a strong feeling amongst the Southern members on the subject.

Mr. *Wickliffe*, of Kentucky, offered a resolution expressive of the opinion of the House, that, in rejecting the resolution as to the expediency of the mission to Panama, as amended by Mr. *M'Lane*, it did not surrender the principle of that amendment; but, on the motion of Mr. *M'Duffie*, he withdrew the resolution before any discussion or decision could take place.

During the brief discussion which took place on Friday, when the Panama Appropriation Bill was under consideration, it was stated that when Commissioners were appointed to go to Ghent, the President transmitted to our Minister at St Petersburg the money usually given for a full outfit. This was transmitted from the contingent fund at the disposal of the President, and when this sum was subsequently cut down by the decision of the House to $4,500, (instead of $9,000,) the Attorney General decided that the Minister was not bound to refund the surplus. On Saturday, in reference to this matter, Mr. *Floyd*, of Virginia, introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any opinion of the Attorney General respecting the right of a foreign minister to retain money which had been advanced to him by the President as an outfit, beyond the sum appropriated by law.

The bill making appropriation for the mission to Panama was finally passed by a vote of 134 to 60, after some very brief remarks against it by Messrs. *Lecompte*, *M'Duffie* and *Houston*.

TUESDAY, April 25.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Amasa Stetson gave rise to a good deal of debate, and when it was disposed of, the resolutions of Mr. *Branch* was taken up; Mr. *Mills* spoke against it and Mr. *Macon* in favor.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *M'Lane*, of Delaware, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Customs. The Judiciary Bill, with the amendments made by the Senate, was reported by Mr. *Webster*, with the unanimous opinon of the Committee on the Judiciary, that the amendments of the Senate should be disagreed to. The bill and amendments were ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The bill for the relief of the sundry officers of the revolutionary army was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; when Mr. *Hemphill* spoke at some length, and was followed by several other gentlemen. Mr. *Reed*, of Massachusetts, then offered an amendment, and the committee rose. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.—In the Senate, a number of private bills were yesterday passed to a third reading; and at one o'clock the consideration of Mr. *Branch's* resolution was resumed; when Mr. *Tazewell* spoke in its favor, until near four o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Hemphill*, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill relative to the road from this city to New-Orleans. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when several gentlemen expressed their sentiments in reference to the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution. Messrs. *Sprague* of Maine, and *Everett*, of Massachusetts, in particular, addressed themselves to the committee in a style of eloquence and deep pathos, which produced a very sensible effect on every one. We have before had occasion to advert to the powers of Mr. *Everett*. Scarcely second to the efforts of that powerful orator, were the observations made by Mr. *Sprague* yesterday. This gentleman's speeches are remarkable for their clearness of intellect, their judicious selection of phrase, and the emphatic style of their delivery.

THURSDAY, April 27.—In the Senate yesterday, the morning was passed in the consideration of private bills; and five bills—the bill for the relief of Caleb Stark, the bill for the payment of interest due to the State of Delaware, the bill for the apprehension of deserters from French vessels in United States ports, the bill to ascertain the value of debased foreign coin and depreciated currency, and the bill for the relief of Beverley Chew and others, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Eleven bills were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The consideration of Mr. *Branch's* resolution was resumed; when Mr. *Tazewell* and Mr. *Johnson* of Kentucky spoke in favor of it, and *Mr. Reed* of Mississippi against it.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary War passed through the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, clogged with numerous amendments. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of it will probably be resumed to-day in the House. Among the amendments adopted in the Committee, was one extending the provisions of the bill to the widows and children of deceased officers; one extending them still further, to troops which were not of the continental line; and another bringing within its provisions the Vermont troops.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the Creek Treaty, and a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, making an appropriation for carrying the treaty into effect.

FRIDAY, April 28.—In the Senate, yesday, the bills for the relief of William Tharp; for the relief of James Gibson, of Indiana; to establish and alter certain Post Roads; for the relief of John Smith, and Wilson P. Hunt; and for the relief of James Ross, were ordered to a third reading. The several bills ordered to a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill making appropriation for Ministers to the Congress at Panama, was reported, without amendment, by the Committee on Finance. Mr. *Berrien* offered an amendment to the bill, in the shape of a proviso, similar to that offered by Mr. *M'Lane*, in the House of Representatives. Mr. *Branch's* resolution was again discussed by Mr. *Randolph*, and Mr. *Branch*, when Mr. *Bell*, with a view to put an end to further debate, moved to lay it on the table, which was carried—ayes 26, noes 21.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the other routine business, Mr. *Owen*, of Alabama, modified the resolution which he offered some days since, on the report of the Committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Laroche, and the resolution was agreed to. The resolution of the committee appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session, was taken up and agreed to. The report arranges the business to be acted on into five classes. No. 1, contains private bills which have received the sanction of committees—8 in number. No. 2 contains public bills which require immediate decision—4 in number. No. 3 contains private bills of a less urgent character, which have passed the Senate, 9 in number. No. 4 contains public bills similar in their character—12 in number. No 5 contains all the public bills and adverse reports of Committees, which are not of a very urgent character; of these, the bills are 26, and the reports 22 in number.

The House was afterwards occupied in the discussion of the amendments to the bill making provision for the surviving officers of the war of the Revolution, but the whole of the amendments were not acted on. A motion was made by Mr. *Mitchell*, of Tennessee, to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the 1st of July; but the motion was negatived. Ayes 40, Noes 124.

SATURDAY, April 29.—In the Senate the bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The Brankrupt bill was taken up, and on a motion of Mr. *Branch* to postpone it indefinitely, it was determined in the negative—ayes 11, nays 26. The bill for the relief of the representatives of Gen. Moses Hazen, and to alter the law for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, were ordered to a third reading.

Three several resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. *Tucker*, of South Carolina, Mr. *Hayden*, of New-York, and Mr. *Weems*, of Md. on the subject of the revolutionary officers, and the bill which is before the House for their relief. The bill itself was not called up yesterday. We believe it will not be taken up again until Monday. The amendment made by the Senate in the Judiciary Bill, was disagreed from, on motion of Mr. *Webster*, after a protracted & very interesting discussion, by a vote of 113 to 60. The House then took up several private bills, which passed through Committee, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Brazil.—A strange mortality is seizing on the crowned heads of Europe—The death of the King of Portugal presents an interesting question to his son and heir, the Emperor of Brazil; as stated in the following article from the Baltimore American. If he takes the throne in Europe, he will scarcely hold both; and this alternative will open the way to a republic in Brazil:—and thus all the nations in S. America may rank as free states: "The King of Portugal is dead, and his successor to the crown is the present Empefor of Brazil—the independence of which power has been recognized by Portugal itself. This presents a curious point for statesmen to settle. Will the Emperor of Brazil renounce that character and be content with the sceptre of Portugal; will he adhere to his emperorship of Brazil and abandon that of King of Portugal, or finally, will he combine both characters into one and reign the King of Portugal and the emperor of Brazil? In the case, if Portugal declare war against Brazil, or vice versa, which, side of the question would this king or emperor, as the case may be take in such an emergency?"

Arrived in this city yesterday, Capt. *M'Niell*, of the Topographical Engineers with Lieuts. *Cook*, *Dillahunty* and *Fraisenden*, from a survey of Castleman's River, as connected with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We understand that these gentlemen are under immediate orders for a reconnoissance of a route for the continuation of the Cumberland road to the city of Washington.—[*Nat. Int.*

A letter from Matanzas dated March 30th, states that a few days previous, young men of the first families in Principe, had been arrested, charged with having been engaged in the Patriot service—papers were found upon them tending to revolutionize the island; and in three days after their arrest, they were executed in the public square at Principe; the information was despatched by express to Havana.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, May 6, 1826.

At an Ordination held in St. Paul's Church, Edenton, on Sunday the 30th of April, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ravenscroft admitted the Rev. Philip B. Wiley to the holy order of Deacons.

A destructive fire broke out at New-York the 28th ult. in one of the upper apartments of a range of building lately erected at a cost of about $35,000. They were owned by Rufus L. Lord and Edward C. Delevan, esqrs. and had, just been rented for the ensuing year for about $10,000. They were occupied by a number of merchants, all of whom have suffered more or less. The amount of property destroyed, is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars, most of which will fall on the insurance offices.

The English papers contain a distressing narrative of the wreck of the ship Francis & Mary, of and from St. John's, N. B. bound to Liverpool, laden with lumber. Six persons, all that survived of the crew and passengers consisting of sixteen souls, were taken from the wreck by capt. Byron, of the British ship Blonde, in a deplorable condition, having been on board 22 days, entirely destitute of water, and only a few pounds of biscuit, after consuming which, they were compelled to feed on the corpses of their deceased fellow sufferers and drink their blood! Among the survivors, were two women, who are represented to have been much stronger than the men. All those that died had fallen victims to an unquenchable thirst and raving madness, produced by drinking salt water.

Erratum.—On the first page of our last paper, about the middle of the second column, the paragraph beginning "Few things please a man more than seeing his wife *not able*," read *notable*.

The annual meeting of the

Pasquotank, County Auxiliary Colonization Society will be held at the Court-House in this place, on Monday the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

The Rev. Martin Ross,

Wm. J. Newbern and Wm. H. Jordan will preach at the Baptist Meeting-House in this place, on Thursday, the 18th of May at 3 o'clock.

Camden Bible Society.

To the President, Directors and Officers of the Camden Bible Society.

Gentlemen—

Several years ago there was a society constituted, of which you were appointed the officers, called the Camden Bible Society—Its operations were commenced under the most favorable circumstances, and bid fair to distribute the word of God to many who are now perishing for lack of knowledge.—But for several years there has been no meeting of the Society, and the zeal once manifested in its cause (for the distribution of the scriptures) seems to have abated.

The cause of this declension may be attributed to the want of more vigorous exertions on the part of its members, directors and officers.

But because the zeal, once manifested here has waxed cold, shall we give over the *bible cause?* Shall we sit down contented, while thousands are dying without the word of God? Shall we disregard the awful responsibility committed to us, in the formation of that society? Or shall we arise with renewed energy, to devote more vigorous exertions to the prosperity of the Society? Many, very many among us are still destitute of the word of God—and if you will make diligent examination in your neighborhoods, you will find some families destitute, and many very large ones with only one copy of the word of God! and yet we call this the land of Bibles! I am confident that many bibles can be disposed of annually in my county, and I believe the field of usefulness is not less extensive in others. Let us then endeavor to give energy to the exertions of the society. This is emphatically the era of benevolent enterprize, and shall we be the last to contribute our aid to so glorious a cause? Can no exertions revive our society? Shall the benevolent contributions of those who are willing to aid us in this cause be disregarded? I hope not.—Let us then call a meeting of the society, and endeavor to devise some plan, to give more energy to our proceedings, and to extend the field of our usefulness. The cause is that of God, and if we do our duty, we may confidently expect the blessing of God upon our exertions.

Perhaps it may be difficult for us to call a meeting that will be well attended, after so long an interval from our last meeting. To prevent this, I would respectfully suggest that it should be appointed at Shiloh Meeting-house, in Camden County, on Monday the 22d of May, being the last day of the Association appointed to meet at that place.—The meeting of the Bible Society will not in the least interfere with the business of the association, as their business is always completed prior to the last day—and the great concourse of people present, will afford a fine opportunity to re-organize the Society.

A Friend to Bible Societies.

April 30th, 1826.

The Members of the Camden Bible Society are requested to attend at Shiloh Meeting-house on Monday the 22d of May, for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

The "BOSTON BARD" proposes to publish a volume of poems under the title of the Oriental Harp.

At N. York, Signorina Garcia, on her first appearance at the Opera, after her marriage, was crowned with a wreath of pearls and flowers—and the Musicians were adorned with bridal favors.

A letter received at Norfolk from the U. States ship *Constellation*, at Havana, states that the crew of the *Hornet* are much afflicted with the *small pox*—45 of them have the disease.

Suicide.—At New Orleans 1st ultimo, Mr. F. V—— conducted a negro slave of his to be whipt. When the negro got before the door of the police jail, he took an old jact knife out of his pocket, and cut his throat. His windpipe was cut across; he expired a short time afterwards.

A sixty-four gun ship built for the Colombian government, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Eckford, N. York, on Saturday the 22d ult.

Two British 74's and one sloop of war appeared off St. Thomas on the 23d ult. They were in pursuit of a Spanish brig from the coast of Africa, which, it was reported, had committed murder and piracy on some British merchantmen.

The *New-York Gazette* of the 8th inst. states, that upwards of 25,000 letters had been received at the Post Office in that city, within the last five days.

The National Journal of yesterday gives a copy of the treaty with the Creeks, ratified by the Senate on Friday last by a vote of 30 to 7.

The first article annuls the treaty concluded at Indian Springs on the 12th Feb. 1825.

By the second article the Creeks cede to the United States an immense extent of territory in Georgia.

By the third the United States agree to pay immediately 217,600 dollars "to be divided among the *chiefs and warriors* of the nation."

By the fourth, the United States agree to pay the nation an additional perpetual annuity of 20,000 dolls.

The fifth article, declares "that the difficulties which have arisen in the nation shall be amicably adjusted."

By the sixth article the United States engage to provide a place of residence for the friends of *Mc*Intosh, west of the *Mississippi*.

By the seventh article, provision is made for the removal of the emigrant party within 24 months. The United States are to pay the expense of their removal, and to furnish them with subsistence for a term not exceeding twelve months after their arrival at their new residence.

Eighth. An agent, a sub-agent, and an interpreter is to reside with them, and a blacksmith and wheelwright are to be furnished by the United States. Such assistance, also, is to be rendered to them in their agricultural operations, as the President shall think proper.

Ninth. In consideration of the sufferings and exertions of the *Mc*Intosh party, 100,000 dollars are to be divided among their chieftains and warriors, if such party shall amount to 3000 persons, and in that proportion for any smaller number.

Tenth. The pecuniary damage sustained by the friends and followers of *Mc*Intosh, in consequence of the difficulties growing out of the treaty at Indian Springs, is to be regularly assessed on the Nation, and the amount paid out of their annuity."

Eleventh. Improvements on the lands ceded are to be appraised, and the amount thus ascertained paid to the parties owning such improvements.

Twelfth. Possession of the ceded country to be yielded on the first of January next.

Finally, a supplementary article extends the lines mentioned in the second article, so far as to include in the cession, *all the land* at present held by the Creeks within the chartered limits of Georgia.

The National Intelligencer intimates that the Georgians will now be satisfied. We are sure they *ought* to be.—*Phil. Gazette.*

The Bankrupt Bill.—The friends of this measure will be cheered by the decision in the Senate yesterday. After what was said on this occasion, it is fair to presume, that the large vote against the indefinite postponement of the bill, indicates a decided majority in the Senate in favor of a general Bankrupt Law. With such a disposition evinced in that body, we do not despair of seeing the system yet matured and consummated during the present session.

THE GREEKS.

Extract of a letter from a friend on board the North Carolina 74, to the Editors received by the Brandywine, dated.

"Port Mahon, Feb. 26, 1826.

"With regard to the cause of the Greeks, it overwhelms me with grief to state, that the last tidings from them, by the Ontario, are of the most melancholy cast, and leave a strong conviction that, without the aid of some Christian power, their fate must ere long be sealed, and all hope of their emancipation be totally extinguished.

"The Egyptians had sent an additional force of 5000 men into the Morea, & were again upon the march to Missilonghi. Napoli di Romania is a second Gibraltar, and was well supplied with provisions and munitions of war. Great respect was manifested by the Greeks towards our Commodore, who I believe, sincerely sympathises with them in their present condition; he visited the authorities twice and upon the landing of his gig, was each time saluted from the castle in the harbor.

Last summer, while entering the Archipelago, between the islands of Cerigo and Candia, we fell in with and was boarded by the commander of a Grecian brig of war, upon a cruise; he very promptly furnished us a pilot to the island of Milo, where we got others for Smyrna. While on board, he was conducted throughout the ship, and his admiration of her surpasses description.—Among other remarks he observed, that with one such ship he could sweep from the Dardanelles to the Atlantic every Turkish flag that floated. He regretted that in the wisdom and benevolence of the American people, they had not sent them ships in lieu of money. The winter with us is nearly over and in all next month shall move hence to Gibraltar."

The Cape Hatteras Light Vessel.—We are really apprehensive that the important benefits anticipated to commerce from the establishment of a floating light off Cape Hatteras, cannot be realized.—The vessel designed for that purpose which left this port a short time since, as believed amply provided to withstand the utmost fury of the ocean on that tempestuous coast, has again parted from her moorings, having severed her massive Iron Cable. The light vessel reported as having been seen off our Cape, on Sunday, by Capt. Shiverick, of the schr. Adeline, we are since informed is the light ship *Hatteras*, Capt. Holden, alluded to above, returning in this port.

[*Nor. Beacon.*

In the town of Newport, R. I. a bright and beautiful meteor was seen on the 30th ult. which appeared in size one quarter less than the full moon—although the rays were much more brilliant. Its passage was from east to west, when it burst with an explosion and fell towards the earth in irregular and unequal fragments. The same splendid meteor was seen in other places. But this phenomenon does not excite so much surprize as one which took place in Calais, a town adjoining Montpelier, in the state of Vermont. In the early part of the present month, a large quantity of earth was thrown from the side of a hill near its base, which left a cavity measuring twelve feet in depth on the upper side, six rods in length, and forty feet wide. The editor of the Montpelier Gazette, thus continues his account of this phenomenon:—

"Large trees were growing upon the spot, which were removed with such force, as to cause them to fall with their tops up the hill, although, while standing, they leaned down the hill nearly 30 degrees from a perpendicular point.—The ground was frozen nearly two feet deep, and was broken in a perpendicular manner. Large stones weighing from 3 to 400 pounds were thrown 30 rods, and one, which our informant thinks will weigh between 5 and 10 hundred, was thrown about 8 rods. The force must have been great, as the explosion was heard a considerable distance. The fissures in the rocks, at the bottom, and on the sides of the cavity, are barely large enough to admit a man's hand.

The cause of this explosion is unknown. Some suppose it to have been effected by water—but this is not very propable, although there was, undoubtedly, a considerable quantity of water.—Yet the explosion being instantaneous, there must have been some invisible cause of the eruption. It furnishes a subject for the investigation of the philosopher, and cannot fail to excite the attention of the curious.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

Capt. Sever, of the Hamilton, arrived at Boston, informs that *official advices* were received at Calcutta, the day he left, of an action having taken place between the Burmese and English, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

The Hamilton left Calcutta river Dec. 25th, in company with the Beverly and Coral, which have also arrived at Boston.

Washington, April 25.

Judiciary Bill.—The amendments of the Senate to the Judiciary Bill came up yesterday in the House of Representatives, and were the subject of a discussion which seems to indicate that the debate on that subject will be revived, and may possibly be so far extended as to preclude any final disposition of the bill during the present session. The amendments of the Senate, it will be recollected by our readers, alter the bill in two material features: The first is a new arrangement of the Circuits, by which Ohio and Kentucky are thrown into the same, instead of into two different circuits as was proposed in the bill from the House; and the second is a provision which makes it obligatory on each Judge in the Western Circuits to reside within his own circuit. The Judiciary Committee of the House are unanimous in their opposition to these amendments—and there is little probability, we think, that the House will concur in them; and should the Senate finally adhere, as from the strong vote in that body for the amendments, would seem probable, the bill must be lost. The debate of yesterday was arrested by a motion of Mr. Bartlett, of N. Hampshire, to lay the amendments on the table, and print them for consideration.—[*Nat. Int.*

We have information which induces us to believe, that in a short time we shall be enabled to announce the safe arrival of General Bolivar in Columbia, a packet vessel having been especially despatched to Porto Bello, where he is expected with the remainder of the Columbian army from Peru, for the purpose of conveying him to Carthagena.

Balt. Gaz.

Portsmouth, April 20.

Slave Trade and Piracy.—By Capt. Clark, of the schr. Alert, arrived at Martinico, we are informed that a short time before his arrival at Porto Rico, a *French Slave Ship* arrived there from Africa, with a cargo of slaves, which the master sold to the planters for notes payable at a future day. No suspicion arose against the officers or crew, until, after waiting some time, they were induced for the sake of cash, to offer the notes at 50 per cent discount. This created a suspicion that all was not right. The master finally sold the notes at a discount, for a draft on St. Thomas, where he went with the ship and presented his draft, and was informed that it would be paid in a few hours. In the mean time (notice of foul play having been received from Porto Rico) a Danish sloop of war got under way and took possession of the ship.—The officers and crew were arrested, and on investigation it was found that the former officers of the ship had been all *murdered* by the crew on the passage from Africa, excepting the second mate, whom they preserved, until they arrived in sight of Porto Rico, when they murdered him, chose new officers, went boldly on shore, and conducted as above stated. The crew, consisting of 17 persons, were to be *executed* at Martinico, soon after capt. Clark left.

The U. S. corvette *John Adams*, Captain Wilkinson, which sailed from Hampton Roads on the 23d of March, arrived at Havana, April 5th, and departed thence on the 11th for Carthagena, to land Col. Williams, our Minister to Guatemala, and Mr. Scott, who is the bearer of despatches for Mr. Anderson, U. S. Minister at Santa Fe de Bogota.

The U. S. ship *Constellation*, Capt. Woolsey, sailed from Havana 13th April, for Pensacola.

Havana dates to the 13th April are received at Charleston. The President's Message relative to the Panama Mission, had been received there with the greatest pleasure, the people considering it a guarantee of their tranquility and freedom from invasion.

The Spanish squadron under Admiral Laborde (reported to have been entrapped at Carthagena,) was at St. Jago de Cuba at the latest dates, & had been joined by the 74 gun ship Gernero, from Cadiz.

The Government of Cuba is said to be a little straitened for the ways and means. Various expedients have been proposed for raising the wind; but it seems to be admitted that a permanent breeze can only be kept up by a general contribution, or direct tax.

Markets at Havana, April 11.—Rice has declined considerably since my last, and I think there is no prospect of improvement at present.—One cargo has been sold at $4 87½ cents, and for another now afloat, $4 is offered. Flour, 13 3-4 a 14; Lard, 13 a 13½; Pork, prime, 13½.

[*Norfolk Herald.*

At a public commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia on the 7th inst. 114 young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine; among whom were the following from North-Carolina:

Jams H. Shepperd,	Willis Munroe Lee,
William D. Jones,	Isaac Hall,
Martin Read,	Ellis Malone,
Levi Walker,	Jas. A. Washington,
James T. Gilliam,	Matthias E. Sawyer,
James B. Slade,	Rch'd. W. Thomas.

Keeping a Governor's Son.—On Wednesday last a claim was presented at the Treasury Department, allowed, and paid, amounting to *one thousand and thirty dollars and twelve cents*, for the expenses of merely guarding and boarding *Mr. Isaac B. Desha*, at the jail in Harrison county, since the 13th of October last.—The costs of the preparations for another trial, consisting of the claims of venire men, witnesses, &c. are to to come yet—another heavy pull on the Treasury.

[*Kentucky Commentator.*

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening last, by Thos. L. Shannonhouse, esq. Mr. Josiah Jordan to Miss Sarah Banks, daughter of Wm. C. Banks, deceased, all of this county.

DIED,

In this county, on Saturday last, Mr. Peter Barnard, aged about 30 years, son of Thos. Barnard.

In this county, on Monday last, Mr. John R. Warrington, aged about 30; he has left a wife and three children.

In this town, this morning, *Mr.* Mark Taylor, an industrious mechanic, aged 25. He has left a widow and one child to lament his death.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A M.	12 noon.	4 P M.
Saturday,	72	80	82
Monday,	63	72	76
Tuesday,	74	82	86
Wednesday,	76	82	83
Thursday,	72	79	83
Friday,	72	76	80

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

April 29th, Schr. John Rodmon, Butler, from Charleston, in ballast.

" Schr. New Sophronia, Jenkins, from Boston, in ballast.

30th, Schr. William & Frederick, Gilbert, from W. Indies, with rum, sugar and salt to H. N. Williams.

2nd, Schr Prentice Boy, Harney, from Edenton, with fish and naval stores to Wm. C. Butler.

CLEARED.

3rd, Schr. New Sophronia, Bray, for Jamaica, with staves, shingles, corn and tar by A. Fobes, Jun.

DEPARTED.

4th, Schr. Prentice Boy, Harney, for Tyrrell, with salt.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in Trust executed by Myles Elliott, sen. for certain purposes therein declared, I shall offer for sale for cash, in the town of Hertford, on Wednesday the 31st of May next, that well improved lot No. 80, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Richard Wyatt—and on Monday the 5th of June next, before Mr. James Relfe's tavern in Elizabeth-City, I shall offer for sale for cash, all the interest that the said Elliott has to nine negroes (to wit:) Rachel and her eight children in possession of *Mr.* Solomon Pool, sen. of Pasquotank county

Alfred Moore, *Trustee.*

Hertford, 29 April, 1826.

NEW STORE.

EZEKIAH LOCKWOOD

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity that he has opened a store in the house formerly occupied by Andrew L. Cocke, next door to H. N. Williams—and that he has just received his assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Crockery & Glass Ware,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, May 6. Tf.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

ODE TO SPRING.

Now surely Winter leaves the plain,
Dissolving snows in torrents pour;
On! welcome gentle SPRING, again,
Attended by the vernal show'r!
Thy softer gales, with kindly aid
Shall now support the growing year;
Groves now shall form their leafy shade,
Her gayest robe shall Nature wear.

The tender birds, as yet conceal'd
Beneath the covert of the grove,
Now venture forth in open field;
And now the turtle coo's her love;
Luxuriant shoot the mazy woods,
All Nature smiles with lavish'd charms,
The fragrant flow'rs distend their buds,
And spread around their scented balms.

Hail, gentle Spring! thou emblem fair
Of virgin innocence and love!
Who can thy endless charms compare,
And doubt a ruling hand above
Each straggling bough that meets the sight,
Each simple daisy of the field,
What speaking truths, serene delight,
The moralizing reason yield!

FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

THE OCEAN BARK.

There was a light bark on the ocean,
And wild the stormy tempest blew—
But still it kept its onward motion,
For he that stayed the helm was true.

In clouds and sunshine still its prow
Stood homeward, heedless of the sport
Of raging waves and winds, and now
It rests within its destined port.

So may I, o'er life's billowy sea,
Heedless of storms that round me come,
With steady faith and constancy,
Keep the strait course that leads me home—

Tho' the waves roll, and howls the blast
Around my frail and fragile form—
Thus shall I reach my rest at last,
Beyond the sea—above the storm.

MARIAN.

No flower of the garden, no gem of the ocean, [to betray,
Nor the magic of beauty, that charms [ly ray.
Touch the strings of the heart with such lively emotion,
As a beam from affection's soft heaven-

Let the rich gems of life lose the light [view;
of their splendor,
And the laurels of glory all fade in my
But grant, gracious Heaven, one blessing to render,
A heart that is tender, devoted & true.

The duties of youth to old age.—Among all the duties of youth, there are none which more beautify their character than a becoming respect for the aged. It was strictly enjoined in the laws given by Moses as follows; "Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man." By a respectful observance of this duty to the aged, the young place themselves in a situation to receive the wisdom of experience, which is a light to their feet, in the path of life. As we wisely inquire the way of those who have travelled the road, so should the youth listen to the directions of those who have actually passed thro' the vicissitudes which lie before those who have but just commenced the journey of life.

Mahommedan Purgatory.—When a corpse is laid in the grave, they say he is received by an angel, who gives him notice of the coming of the two examiners; which are two black livid angels, of a terrible appearance, named Monker and Nakir. These order the dead person to sit upright, and examine him concerning his faith, as the unity of God and the mission of Mohammed. If he answer rightly, they suffer the body to rest in peace, and it is refreshed by the air of Paradise; but, if not, they beat him on the temples, with iron maces, till he roars out for anguish so loud, that he is heard by all from east to west, except men & genii. Then they press the earth on the corpse which is gnawed and stung till the resurrection, by ninety-nine dragons, with seven heads each: or, as others say, their sins will become venemous beasts, the grievous ones stinging like dragons, the smaller like scorpians, and the others like serpents; circumstances which some understand in a figurative sense.—[*Sale's Koran.*

A Good Shot.—The Persian king is a good shot, and delights to shoot at a mark, but he also loves to make his amusement profitable; the mark commonly made use of is a live sheep, near which stands a furosh, ready to tell the success of the shot, and to despatch the animal, if only wounded. When his majesty is ready to shoot, he challenges the courtiers about him to bet with him about the shot, and it would be the height of rudeness and impolicy to refuse; but the king's game is sure, whether he strikes the animal or not, the furosh, who has his lesson, and whose property the carcase becomes, rushes upon it the moment the shot parts, with a "mash allah!" (bravo,) knocks it down, and cuts its throat, and none of course can question the author of its fate.—Those sheep, which are always the property of some villager or proprietor near the place, are never paid for by his majesty.

[*Fraser's Khorassan.*

Some years ago a noted warrior of the Pottowattomie tribe presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago as one of the chief men of his village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indian that he was a very good man, and a good friend to the Americans, and concluding with a request for a dram of whiskey! The agent replied that it was not his practice to give whiskey to good men—that good men never ask for whiskey, and never drank it when voluntarily offered.—That it was bad Indians only who demanded whiskey. 'Then, replied the Indian in broken English, 'me d—n rascal!'

LAWRENCEBURG, March 18.

Summary justice.—During the recent overflow of the river, a circumstance of a novel nature occurred in this neighborhood. An old gentleman (we dont mention names) who had occasionally when half seas over, taken the liberty of exercising the prerogative of husband and master in rather an unwarrantable manner, was taken up by a couple of stout females and deliberately plunged into the river. At first he appeared determined not to give up his authority to whip his wife whenever she *needed* it, but on a second dive he began to waver, and on a third he gave up the point, imploring mercy in the most piteous tone. The women, after soaking him sufficiently, desisted, assuring him that the process would be repeated as often as he should need it. He has since been quite regular no doubt acting on the admonition.

Every man should aim to do one thing well. If he dissipates his attention on several objects, he may have excellent talents entrusted to him, but they will be entrusted to no good end. Concentrated on his proper object, they might have a vast energy; but dissipated on several, they will have none. Let other objects be pursued indeed; but only so far as they may subserve the main purpose. By neglecting this rule, I have seen Frivolity and Futility written on minds of great power, and by regarding it, I have seen very limited minds acting in the first rank of their profession—I have seen a large capital and a great stock dissipated, and a man reduced to beggary, and I have seen a small capital and stock improved to great riches.

New Experiments in Ship Building.—General Barton, of this place, is making use of iron knees, instead of wood.—He says the first expense does not exceed that of wood; if so, the advantages are incalculably great; their strength cannot be doubted: they occupy much less space; and after the hull of the vessel is worn out they will answer equally well for all vessels of a similar mould.—If not required for the purpose of rebuilding, are worth but little less than cost.—[*Vermont Aurora.*

Money, like manure, does no good till it is spread. There is no real use of riches, except it be in the distribution; the rest is but conceit.

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY

JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most Judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, "that we shall judge of it by its fruits:" while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to developpe her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *devotedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, } $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, } $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order

Benj. Sutton, *Sec'ty.*

Elizabeth-City, march 4. Tf

State of North-Carolina,

Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. de bonis non, vs. William Overman. } ATTACHMENT.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk.

Elizabeth-City, March 25. Nt

SALT and POTATOES.

3000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT,

AND

150 bushels POTATOES.

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

march 18.

W. B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Cranberry from St. Martins

21 Hogsheads prime Molasses,
1000 lbs. Sugar

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

April 15.

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE firm of *Lemuel C. Moore & Co.* has been by mutual consent dissolved—It is therefore necessary that all accounts due them previous to the 1st day of April, should be closed forthwith, and all to whom they are indebted, will present their claims to L. C. *Moore* for settlement.

Lemuel C. Moore.
Alfred Moore.

Elizabeth-City, April 22. Tf

An Apprentice Wanted.

An industrious, well disposed lad of a respectable family, from 14 to 16 years age, will be taken as an apprentice to the printing business if immediate application be made at this Office. It is necessary that he should read well, and write a fair hand. Strict attention will be paid to his morals.

April 15.

JUST RECEIVED.

40 bbls. Mountain Flour,
20 do. Alexandria superfine do
10 do. Cross Middlings,
10 do. Family do.
10 do. Baltimore Howard do.

And in Store,

New Orleans sugar, molasses, Rum, whiskey, brandy, soap, Candles and New-York mess and Cargo pork.

For sale low for Cash.

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 1. Tf

State of North-Carolina

Thomas Gordan vs. Isaac L. Wilroy. } Camden county Court February Term, 1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

"*Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Teste,

M. S. Lewis, Clk.

February 25. Nt

JUST RECEIVED and For Sale

5000 lbs. old Jamaica Sugar, 15000 lbs. green Coffee, and a few hundred galls. old Jamaica Rum, which will be sold cheap for *cash.*

Lem'l C. Moore.

Elizabeth-City, April 22. Tf

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and Middlings } FLOUR.
Mess, Prime and Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 22

NOTICE.

The subscriber at March Term, 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, qualified as administrator to the estate of *Peleg B. Hart*, dec.

All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

April 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received and for sale

39 Puncheons retailing molasses
10 bbls. of family Shads,
10 do. do. cut Herrings
10 do. Tar,
5 do. Rosin,
3 do. Spirits Turpentine.

A. FOBES, jun.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale

95 barrels of Tar and 20 Hhds. of prime retailing Molasses

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

April 1.

HERRINGS.

20 barrels cut Herrings

Just received and for sale by

A. FOBES, Jun.

March 25.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 casks Nova Scotia Potatoes,
N. England Rum in barrels
10 cases of Hats, and
600 pounds of Cheese,

For sale by A. FOBES. Jun'r

April 29.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first Monday night in Elizabeth City